

NASHVILLE DAILY UNION.

VOL I.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1862.

NO 216

B. B. CONNOR & BRO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 5 COLLEGE STREET.

Stock just received and for sale
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Davidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLIAM SHANE, Recorder.
JOHN CHUMBLEY, Marshal.
Deputy Marshals—W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tucker,
and James A. Steele.
Clerks of the Market—John Chumbley, ex-officio, first;
J. H. Ryan, second; and John Boddick, third.
Tax Assessor—William Driver.
Revenue Collector—A. B. Shankland.
Water Tax Collector—E. B. Garrett.
Treasurer—R. Henry.
Wharf Master—Thomas Leake.
Superintendent of the Workhouse—J. Q. Davis.
Superintendent of the Water Works—James Wyatt.
Chief of the Fire Department—John M. Stabury.
Section of the Cemetery—T. H. McBride.
Street Cleaner—J. L. Stewart.
City Attorney—John McCall Smith.

CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen—M. M. Brien, President; J. E. Newman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H. G. Scott, Wm. S. Chestnut, J. C. Smith, M. C. L. Claiborne, and Jas. H. Robertson. (Absent—W. J. Jones, President; William Roberts, T. J. Yarbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart, Louis Hough, W. Mullins, James Turner, G. M. Southgate, A. J. Cole, Jas. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. B. Kessler, and John Cready.)
STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.
Finance—Knevel, Scott and Cole.
Water Works—Anderson, Smith and Claiborne.
Police—Yarbrough, Turner, Scott, Davis, Brien, Mayfield, Chestnut and Claiborne.
Wharf—Newman, Stewart and Turner.
Hospital—Jones, Mayfield and Knevel.
Schools—Chestnut, Mayfield and Knevel.
Fire Department—Cready, Driver and Newman.
Gas—Driver, Chestnut and Davis.
Cemetery—Smith, Stewart and Newman.
Market House—Roberts, Stewart and Turner.
Planes—Hough, Claiborne and Davis.
Slaves—Chestnut, Brien and Anderson.
Springs—Hough, Claiborne and Brien.
Workhouse—Chestnut, Mayfield and Knevel.
Improvements and Expenditures—Cole, Scott and Cready.
Public Property—Brien, Chestnut and Turner.
Post Office—Mayfield, Jones and Roberts.
The Board of Aldermen meets the Tuesdays next preceding the second and fourth Thursdays in each month, and the Common Council the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

NIGHT POLICE.

Captain—John Bugh.
First Lieutenant—Wm. Yarbrough.
Second Lieutenant—John H. Davis.
Police—Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nick Davis, Joel Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Costrell, William Mayo, John Taylor, J. W. Wright, John Fackett, Robert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew Joyce, David Yates, and Charles Hult.
The Police Court is opened every morning nine o'clock.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—James M. Hinton. Deputies—Thomas Hobson and J. K. Buchanan.
Register—Phineas Garrett.
Treasurer—Taylor.
Clerk—N. B. Baker.
Recorder—John Corbett.
Revenue Collector—J. G. Wiley.
Deputy Collector—W. D. Robertson.
Circuit Clerk for the Nashville District—John D. Gower and J. K. Newman.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge—Hon. James H. Hiltworth.
Clerk—Lindley Nichol.
The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in each month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of the Registrars of the County, in the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—Hon. Nathaniel Baxter.
Clerk—David C. Leno.
The Court meets the first Monday in March and September.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge—Hon. William K. Turner.
Clerk—Charles E. Tignor.
The Court meets the first Monday in April August and December.

CHANCERY COURT.

Chancellor—Hon. Samuel B. Frieson.
Clerk and Master—J. E. Glasgow.
The Court meets the first Monday in May and November.

I. O. O. F.

John F. Hinn, Grand Secretary, should be addressed at Nashville, Tenn.

Tramway Lodge, No. 1—Meets every Tuesday Evening, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Summer streets. The officers for the present term, are: G. A. Lawrence, N. G.; E. E. Miles, V. G.; J. L. Winkley, Secretary; L. K. Spain, Treasurer.

Tramway Lodge, No. 10—Meets at the same place every Monday Evening. The officers are: B. A. Campbell, N. G.; Henry Apple, V. G.; J. L. Park, Secretary; D. F. Brown, Treasurer.

Aurora Lodge, No. 156 (G. R. M.)—Meets at the Hall, corner of Union and Summer streets, every Thursday Evening. The officers are: Charles Rich, N. G.; P. E. Kenna, V. G.; J. H. Hitt, Secretary; Geo. Bell, Treasurer.

Ridgely Encampment, No. 1—Meets at the above Hall on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The officers are: J. E. Mills, C. P.; T. H. Melville, H. P.; G. F. Fuller, N. W.; Peter Harris, J. W.; John F. Hyde, Scribe; B. R. Cutter, Treasurer.

Oliver Branch Encampment, No. 4—Meets at the above Hall on the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month. The officers are: Jas. T. Bell, C. P.; Henry Apple, H. P.; L. M. Moker, S. W.; B. Friedman, J. W.; Charles Kiroker, Scribe; J. N. Ward, Treasurer.

The Degree of Daughters of Rebekah Meets the first Friday afternoon of each month, at 3 o'clock.

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS.

Post-Headquarters on High street. Gen. Nagley, commanding.
District-Headquarters on Summer street (Dr. Ford's residence). W. H. Sidell, Maj. 15th U. S. Infantry, A. A. G.
Post-Headquarters at the Capitol. A. C. Uttem, Col. 1st Tenn. Infantry.
Chief Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters on Church street, No. 10 (Judge Catron's residence). Capt. J. B. Suggs.
Assistant Quartermaster—No. 4 Cherry street. Capt. R. Stevenson.
Assistant Quartermaster—Vine street, near Mrs. Polk's residence. Capt. R. N. Lamb.
Assistant Quartermaster—No. 57, Market street. Capt. J. B. Suggs.
Chief Commissary—Headquarters, No. 10, Vine street. Capt. R. Stevenson.
Commissary of Subsistence—Broad street. Capt. S. Little.
Acting Commissary of Subsistence—Corner of Broad and College streets. Third Charles Allen.
Medical Director—Summer street. (Dr. Ford's residence). Surgeon, E. T. Ford.
Medical Purveyor's Office—Church street, Macomber building. J. R. Farris, Surgeon, 5th Kentucky Infantry, Acting Medical Purveyor.

Nashville Union.

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Office on Printers' Alley, between
Union and Hendrick Streets.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1862.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The movements of McDowell's Corps
Last June—Why He Did
Not Join McClellan.

The following letters were produced by General McDowell on Wednesday last before the court martial which is trying him. The essential points of the correspondence have already been laid before our readers, but as a part of the documentary history of the present war, we publish the letters entire:

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. McDOWELL.

"WAR DEPARTMENT, April 11, 1862.

"Major-General McDowell, Commanding: 'Sir: For the present, and until further orders, you will consider the National Capital as especially under your protection, and make no movement throwing your forces out of position for the discharge of this primary duty.

"EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

GEN. McDOWELL TO THE PRESIDENT.

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
"OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG,
"May 14, 1862.

"His Excellency, the President:

"I obeyed your order immediately; for it was positive and urgent, and perhaps, as a subordinate, there I ought to stop; but I trust I may be allowed to say something in relation to the subject, especially in view of your remark that everything depends upon the celerity and vigor of my movements. I beg to say that co-operation between General Fremont and myself to cut off Jackson and Ewell is not to be counted upon, even if it is not a practicable impossibility; next, that I am entirely beyond helping distance of General Banks, and no celerity or vigor will be available as far as he is concerned. Next, that by a glance at the map, it will be seen that the line of retreat of the enemy's forces up the valley is shorter than mine to go against him. It will take a week or ten days for the force to get to the valley by the route which will give it food and forage, and by that time the enemy will have retreated. I shall gain nothing for you there, and lose much for you here. It is, therefore, only on personal grounds that I have a heavy heart in the matter, but I feel that it throws us all back, and from Richmond North we shall have all our large masses paralyzed, and shall have to repeat what we have just accomplished.

"I have ordered General Shields to commence the movement to-morrow morning. A second division will follow in the afternoon. Did I understand you aright that you wish that I personally should accompany this expedition?
"Very respectfully,
"EDWIN M. McDOWELL."

THE PRESIDENT TO GENERAL McDOWELL.

"WASHINGTON, May 25, 1862.

Major-General McDowell:

"I am highly gratified at your alacrity in obeying my orders. The change was as painful to me as it can possibly be to you or to any one.

"Everything now depends upon the celerity and vigor of your movements,
"A. LINCOLN."

GENERAL McDOWELL TO SECRETARY STANTON.

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
"May 24, 1862.

"Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

"The President's order has been received and is in process of execution. This is a crushing blow to us.

"EDWIN M. McDOWELL,
"Major-General."

THE PRESIDENT TO GENERAL McDOWELL.

"WASHINGTON, May 24, 1862.

Major-General McDowell:

"General Fremont has been ordered, by telegraph, to move to Franklin and Harrisonburg to relieve General Banks, and capture or destroy Jackson and Ewell's forces. You are instructed, laying aside for the present the movement on Richmond to put twenty thousand men in motion at once for the Shenandoah, moving on the line, or in advance of the line, of the Manassas Gap Railroad. Your object will be to capture the force of Jackson and Ewell, either in co-operation with General Fremont, or, in case want of supplies or transportation interfered with his movement, it is believed that the force which you move will be sufficient to accomplish the object alone. The information thus far received here makes it probable that, if the enemy operates actively against General Banks, you will not be able to count upon much assistance from him, but may have even to release him. Reports received this morning are that Banks is fighting with

Ewell, eight miles from Harper's Ferry.
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

GENERAL McDOWELL TO GEN. McCLELLAN.

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
"OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, May 20.

"Major-General Geo. B. McClellan, Commanding Army of the Potomac White House, Va.:

"I have received the orders of the Secretary of War to move with the army under my command and co-operate with yours in the reduction of Richmond, and also a copy of his instructions to you in relation to that co-operation. Major-General Shields will join me to-day. As soon as the necessary preparations for the march can be completed, which I think will be by the 24th inst., we shall set forward in the general direction ordered.

"There is in front, to impede our advance, the Secession Army of the Rappahannock, so called, under the command of J. R. Anderson of the Tredegar Iron Works. His force is from twelve to fifteen thousand men, mostly South Carolina and Georgia troops. We should engage this force on our first day's march, as they are within six to eight miles of us, posted on and to the right and left of the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, in a position of considerable strength. It is my purpose to turn their position by throwing a large force on their left flank, and cut off their opportunity of receiving any reinforcements from the direction of Gordonsville, and at the same time endeavor to save the railroad bridges. If this can be done, another channel of supplies can be had for the force going against Richmond, that cannot fail giving a great relief to the Commissary and Quartermasters' Departments of your army, and facilitate your operations. We cannot rely on this at present, because they now occupy the line, and I am told are preparing to destroy the bridges if they are forced to fall back.

"I beg to ask to what extent can I rely on co-operation from you in my present movement, in the way of your cutting off the retreat of the enemy upon Richmond, where they would add twelve thousand to the forces against you, and in saving the bridges across the Pamunkey; and to what point on the Pamunkey can you extend your right to join me, and to what point can you cause supplies to be placed for my command, and by what can I count on finding them ready for me? I shall require subsistence for thirty-eight thousand men, and forage for eleven thousand animals.

EDWIN M. McDOWELL.

Major-General Commanding Department.

COPY OF INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. McCLELLAN.

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY,
"D. C., May 17.

"Major-General George B. McClellan, Commanding Army of the Potomac, before Richmond.

Your dispatch to the President, asking for reinforcements, has been received and carefully considered. The President is not willing to uncover the Capital entirely; and it is believed that even if this were prudent, it would require more time to effect a junction between your army and that of the Rappahannock, by the way of the Potomac and York rivers, than by a land march.

In order, therefore, to increase the strength of the attack upon Richmond at the earliest possible moment, General McDowell has been ordered to march upon that city by the shortest route. He is ordered—keeping himself always in position to cover the Capital from all possible attack—to operate as to put his left wing in communication with your right, and you are instructed to co-operate, so as to establish this communication as soon as possible. By extending your right wing to the north of Richmond it is believed this communication can be safely established, either north or south of the Pamunkey river. In any event, you will be able to prevent the main body of the enemy's forces from leaving Richmond and falling in overwhelming force upon General McDowell. He will move with between thirty-five and forty thousand men.

"A copy of the instructions to Major-General McDowell are with this. The specific task assigned to his command has been to provide against any danger to the Capital of the nation. At your earnest call for re-enforcements he is sent forward to co-operate in the reduction of Richmond, but charged, in attempting this, not to uncover the city of Washington, and you will give no orders, either before or after your junction which can keep him out of position to cover this city. You and he will communicate with each other by telegraph or otherwise as frequently as may be necessary for efficient co-operation.

"When Gen. McDowell is in position on your right, his supplies must be drawn from West Point, and you will instruct your staff officers to be prepared to supply him by that route.

"The President directs that Gen. McDowell retain the command of the Department of the Rappahannock, and of the forces with which he moves forward.

"By order of the President,

"EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. McDOWELL.

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
"WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. May 17, 1862.

"To Major-General McDowell Commanding Department of the Rappahannock:

"GENERAL: Upon being joined by Shields' division, you will move upon Richmond, by the general route of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, co-operating with the forces under Gen. McClellan now threatening Richmond from the line of the Pamunkey and York rivers. While seeking to establish, as soon as possible, a communication between your left wing and the right wing of Gen. McClellan, you will hold yourself always in such position as to cover the Capital of the nation against a sudden dash by any large body of the rebel forces.

"Gen. McClellan will be furnished with a copy of these instructions, and will be directed to hold himself in readiness to establish communication with your left and to prevent the main body of the enemy's army from leaving Richmond and throwing itself upon your column before a junction between the two armies is effected. A copy of his instructions in regard to the employment of your forces is annexed.

"EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

General McClellan testified to the fact of his having received the following dispatches:

GEN. McDOWELL TO GEN. McCLELLAN.

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
"MANASSAS, June 12, 1862.

"Major-General G. B. McClellan, Commanding Department of Virginia, before Richmond:

"The delay of Major General Banks to relieve the division of my command in the valley beyond the time I had calculated on, will prevent my joining you with the remainder of the troops I am to take below, at as early a day as I named. My 3d division (McCall's) is now on the way. Please do me the favor to place it that it may be in a position to join the others as they come down from Fredericksburg.

"EDWIN M. McDOWELL,
"Major-General Commanding."

GEN. McDOWELL TO GEN. McCLELLAN.

June 10, 1862.

"Major-General McClellan, Commanding Department of Virginia, before Richmond:

"For the third time I am ordered to join you, and hope this time to get through. In view of the remarks made with reference to my leaving you and not joining you before, by your friends, and of something I have heard as coming from you on that subject, I wish to say I go with the greatest satisfaction, and hope to arrive with my main body in time to be of service. McClellan goes in advance by water. I will be with you in ten days with the remainder by Fredericksburg.

"EDWIN M. McDOWELL,
"Major-General Commanding."

Orpheus C. Kerr describes the search of the wardrobe of a secession lady. Taking up an article, the lady blushed. He says: "At times, my boy, woman's blush is the imperial banner of virgin modesty thrown out to catch the breeze that wafts the sound of coming rescue, and means 'God is my defence.' At other times, it is the eloquent protest of a fine intelligence which deprecates the fact that would turn all its hidden beauties to the public eye, and means: Humility is born of Genius. But in this case it was the lurid flush of anger, and meant—a pitiful case."

An eccentric old fellow used to say that he had taken great pains to find ugly women, but had not succeeded. He had gone so far as to put two advertisements in the paper—one for an accomplished and amiable person, for housekeeper, and one for a person, for the same station, who should be ugly, when the former was answered by multitudes, but the latter by not a one, leaving him to infer that there were no ugly women.

All remember the cigar steamer project, by the Winans, of Baltimore. Ames painted a picture of one that was built. It looked like an immense cigar, and was intended to go under, rather than through the water. The Winans, equally submerged, are proofs of the practicality of the cigar steamers for sea-boats, and a new and large one is building in London for the Messrs. Winans. She is to have screw propellers fore and aft instead of a wheel admidships, as was the original design.

It having been asked through the columns of the Independent if there were any medical colleges in the United States where a colored man could receive his degree, it was answered by Old Dartmouth that color made no difference with them in taking their medical students.

We are sad to hear of the failing health of Florence Nightingale, who is scarcely able to leave her bed. Her angelic nature is striving for mastery, and will succeed, leaving the earth better than she has lived in it and leaving thousands to imitate her example.

The Iron-Clad Roanoke.

The plating of the hull of this ship is now completed. The plates are from three and a half to four and a half inches thick, solid and bent to the shape of the sides. The armor is nearly the same as that of the Warrior which some of our journalists have achieved victories over by writing it down a failure on account of the working of the seams of these rigid plates, and the pre-lamination of the sea water which it was said would soon rust off the bolts. There is this improvement, however, in the mailing of the Roanoke: the plates are bent while cold to the shape of the sides, by a hydraulic press, requiring immense labor in fitting them, and by this means are carried out to the extreme ends of the vessel, in a diminished thickness of but one inch, whereas it is stated that the Warrior's ends are not protected by heavy plates. The plates are from nine to eleven and a half feet long, by forty inches in width. One of the latter dimensions weighs four thousand two hundred and forty pounds. The sides are plated four feet below the water line.

The Roanoke has three turrets, to be armed each with two 15-inch guns, to be fired without projecting from the turret. The weight of the armor has depressed the vessel below her former depth. The side stands but four feet above the water at this time, without armament, coals or stores for a voyage. The New York papers announce that she is to be kept for the defense of that harbor. Much interest has been felt in this experiment of the feasibility of converting our wooden ships into mail clads, as well as in our progress in forging heavy plates, fitting them to the irregular sides, and fastening them in such a way as to avoid the objections we have discovered in English armor; also in our undertaking to carry the heavy plates to the extreme ends of the vessel. The accounts of the New York press indicate that the perfection has been obtained at the cost of the sea-going capacity. And although they profess to be gratified that the Roanoke is to be kept for the defense of the harbor, yet it does not seem desirable that in this particular time we should take our largest and swiftest steam frigates and convert them into harbor batteries incapable of general sea service. Mechanical genius might devise some more economical methods.

The Roanoke was one of the five steam frigates built in 1855, of the same class as the Merrimac. She was an unfortunate ship from the start, having broken her back in launching. After a short cruise she was repaired at a cost of \$300,000. On her return from another short cruise, \$40,000 was expended on her. Before her conversion, it was estimated that it would cost \$100,000 to put her in repair, she has been razed and plated at an expense nearly if not quite equal to her first cost, which was \$500,000. It remains to be proven whether, at the cost of a first-class steam frigate that might have been available for present service, and of an expenditure which approaches so largely toward that of a new mailed frigate of the largest class, we have a seagoing vessel. The draft of these frigates was about 22 feet. It is stated that that of the Roanoke is increased. This will make her unavailable in the harbors south of Norfolk. The draft of the Merrimac was reduced in her conversion by the rebels. Although the demonstration we have made on this vessel, of our ability to shield a ship in a superior manner, may be valuable, yet, considering her previous failures, and the increased draft and consequent unavailability, if not unseaworthiness, resulting from her complete armor, it might have been more profitable to the service, and more economical, if she had been merely razed and mailed in a lighter way, or only over the vital parts, so as to retain her speed and seagoing qualities, while our costly complete armor was put on new ships capable of bearing it.—*Cin. Gazette.*

The following is the inscription placed by Lord Brougham over the entrance door of his chateau at Cannes, France:—

Invicti spiritum; sine fortuna, valere; sed me invicti; Quis est alius, alius.

I have reached my haven; hope and fortune farewell. Ye have sported enough with me; now find another dupe.

In Canada, it is proposed, by law, to allow any benevolent society or religious sect to establish separate schools, with the intent of reclaiming vicious children. This is opposed by the press and by trustees of the public schools on the ground that it would be destructive of the National School system. Remonstrances are to be sent into Parliament against the act.

It is a curious chemical fact that madder, fed to animals who are mad enough, to eat it, will turn their bones red, though the cartilages and membranes are uncoloured.

Whiskey, or Mountain Dew, on the Mississippi, is the dew that gives rebellion and guerrilla warfare their vitality. Admiral Porter is hostile to whiskey, and has ordered its destruction wherever found.

Charles H. Green,

AGENT FOR THE

COLLECTION OF CLAIMS

AGAINST THE

U. S. GOVERNMENT.

Office, No. 38, Cherry Street,
(UP STAIRS)

July 20—1862

Government Claims.